

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. II, No. 4

July-August, 1944



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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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**Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada**

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Vol. 11, No. 4

New York, July-August, 1944

Whole No. 96

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The Standard Paper Money Catalogue, published in 1940, is out of print. The 1944 Supplement is still available. Your publisher expects to produce a new edition in 1945. Suggestions from collectors will be welcome.

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The first lot of small binders for National Coin Album were sold out before we received them from the manufacturer but we have been promised a further supply early in September. Wholesale and retail orders should be sent in at once to your usual dealer as there is bound to be a shortage for the next three or four months.

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The National Coin Album. Some changes are being made in the pages for this popular mode of keeping a coin collection. Large pages 128a, 128b, 128c, 128d, 129, 130 have been discontinued. Two new pages 131, 132 for types of

Commemorative Half Dollars are now available. Other changes will be announced later.

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The first Mail Bid Sale Catalogue of the 1944-1945 season should be in the mails about August 20th. This catalogue will be followed by several others during the season as we are gradually overcoming the delays in our business occasioned by the war.

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The 1945 edition of the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins will go on sale about September 15th, according to promises given us by printer and binder.

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Coins of the World. Work is progressing on the new edition of this valuable book and the present outlook is for publication early in 1945. Suggestions or corrections will be welcome.



# THE COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

BY PHARES O. SIGLER

## CHAPTER II

### EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH COINAGE

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#### THE SOMMER [BERMUDA] ISLANDS COINS

Many numismatic writers erroneously refer to the Sommer or Bermuda Islands coins as the first struck for America. Even Crosby, in his book, *The Early Coins of America*, states that they were "doubtless the first ever struck for the English colonies in America," and again: "It is to these islands that we are indebted for the earliest coinage which can be considered as intended for America." Sir Robert Chalmers, with his characteristic regard for exactness, says that the Sommer Islands Colony "has the distinction of having been the first of existing colonies to strike a separate coin for its own exclusive use."

Before we consider briefly the history of the present Bermuda Islands, it is interesting to observe that the islands have been referred to by various historians as the "Somer," "Sommer" and "Summer" Islands. The use of "Sommer" here has for its only justification the fact that it so appears on the coins. The Sommer Islands are thought to have been discovered in the early part of the sixteenth century by Juan de Bermudez, from whom they obtained their present name of the Bermudas. A Spanish ship wrecked upon the islands is alleged to have discharged her cargo of swine which reverted to their natural wild state and greatly multiplied. These islands were not inhabited until 1609, when Sir George Somers and about 150 emigrants were shipwrecked there while on their way to America from England. Sir George and some of his former shipmates, after subsisting on the islands for about nine months on fruits and the flesh of the wild swine, proceeded to Jamestown in two crude boats which they constructed. The islands acquired their first name, "Somer," from this prominent but unintentional visitor.



Other attempts to colonize the Islands met with failure, but on June 29, 1615 James I granted a new charter to a number of noblemen and merchants. This group was called the Somers Islands Company and Captain Daniel Tucker, a Virginia planter, was its first governor. The charter included a provision authorizing the coinage of money "to pass currant in the said Somer Islands between the Inhabitants there, for

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<sup>15</sup> Chalmers, pp. 150, 151.

July-August, 1944

the more ease of Commerce and bargaining betweene them." In 1616 Governor Tucker was informed that the "base coyne" sent with the provisions could be used for wages and purchases on the Islands; "And to that end you shall proclaime the said Coyne to be currant to pass freelye from man to man *only through-out the Islands and not otherwise.*"<sup>15</sup> [Italics supplied.]

A description of these coins, which are undated, follows:

#### Obverse

*Device*—A wild boar standing, facing left, above which appears the Roman numeral XII, VI, III, or II, denoting the denomination in pence, all surrounded by a beaded circle.

*Legend*—SOMMER \* ISLANDS \* encircled by a beaded circle near the rim.

#### Reverse

*Device*—A ship under sail with her prow facing left, and a flag [the Cross of St. George] flying from each of her four mastheads, all surrounded by a beaded circle.

At the time of their issue these coins were described as "brasse" but they are of a mixed metal now known as bronze, and were apparently silvered. The shilling is size 19; weight, 177 grains; the sixpence which is size 17, differs from the shilling only in size and a few minor details. The inhabitants of the Islands slurringly referred to the coins as "hogge money," doubtless because they considered it a fraud to be paid a shilling in any metal other than silver.

The Islands from the time of Sir George Somers' visit to the present have been included in the possessions of Great Britain. No proof exists that the Sommer Islands coins were actually in circulation beyond the Islands, and the fact that such use of them was prohibited by the authority for their issuance would strengthen the assumption that their circulation was entirely local. The rarity of these coins indicates that even their use on the Islands was limited. Therefore, it can not be said either that they were issued for the English colonies in America or were ever in circulation here.

These coins, while related to our early colonial history, can not be classified as Early American in a strict sense. This should be a relief to most American collectors as the price of the Sommer Island pieces is considerably beyond the means of the average collector.

### JAMES II PLANTATION HALFPENNY

During the short and unhappy reign of James II from 1684 to 1688, English coinage reflected the economical stress of the empire. The coins of his reign were for the most part struck from scrap metal obtained from melting down old guns, broken bells, and kitchen utensils, white metal, and Prince's metal.

The history of the coin next described has been obscured by the many conflicting statements of various authors.

#### Obverse

*Device*—James II in armour, on horseback, facing to the right, laureated and wearing a sash. In his right hand he holds a truncheon which rests on his hip. The horse, rearing on his hind legs, stands on a pedestal.

*Legend*—IACOBVS . II . D . G . MAG . BRI . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX .

[James II, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.]

#### Reverse

*Device*—Four shields, cross-wise, each crowned and bearing the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, respectively, and joined together by a chain.



Legend—VAL . 24 PART . REAL . HISPAN .

Size—18. Weight—138 grains.

This coin, which is undated and has a beaded milling around the legend and around the edge, is made of pewter. It was intended to pass at the rate of twenty-four to the real. At that period pewter consisted of a mixture of approximately 80 per cent tin and 20 per cent copper, which has led to the pieces being described as tin by some authorities and pewter by others. It was not unusual to use tin for coinage and it is reported to have been employed by Dionysius of Syracuse and later in Gaul during the reign of Septimus Severus and Caracalla. Cast coins of this metal were also made by the ancient Britons.



The dies of the James II Halfpenny are alleged to have come some years ago into the possession of an English dealer, who is reported to have struck off many specimens.

M. W. Dickeson, the first American numismatic writer to make an intense study of our early coins, stated that this coin was "issued by James II for the American Plantations, where the Spanish dollar chiefly circulated, with its parts, reals, and half reals." S. S. Crosby, who wrote ten years later, and whose book is still an outstanding authority, said: "The tin piece of James II, has been, we think without reason, considered as intended for Florida; we have not described it, as we see no ground for such an opinion: \* \* \* ." Later American writers have accepted Crosby's verdict that the James II piece is not an early American coin.

In an examination of the works of English commentators, some disappointment is encountered as many of them seem to shrug their shoulders when they reach the reign of James II and pass hurriedly on to more fertile fields. For example, H. Noel Humphreys states that little copper money appeared during this reign; that the half-pennies and farthings are of tin with a copper plug, and that the reverses are the same as those of James II's predecessor but not so well executed. Charles Oman says: "There is little of numismatic interest in the short reign of this ill-advised and ill-natured monarch. He copied exactly all denominations of his elder brother, with a mere change of the portrait and title."

A further examination of the English authorities, however, reveals the following:<sup>16</sup>

*Chalmers*—"It may here be stated that the only Imperial step which would appear to have been taken before the revolution of 1688 to meet the difficulties attending currency in the colonies was the striking of an interesting coin in tin in the reign of James II. This bears the legend 'Val 1/24 Part. Real-Hispan,' and had no central plug of copper, but was mainly identical with tin farthings issued under Patent from Charles II, and his successor by Thomas Neale and others, who coined 20d. from a pound of tin, and paid 40% profit to their Majesties. There seems no ground for the view which assigns this coin to Florida."

*Leake*—He describes this coin and designates it "The Plantation Halfpenny."

*Rawlings*—"The first English regal money for North America was a tin 1/24 real struck by James II. for the plantations, where Spanish coin was in circulation: hence its foreign name."

<sup>16</sup> See bibliography at the end of the chapter for author's full name, title of book, date published, and page number.

*Atkins*—"The next piece [the James II coin] which falls under our observation is a very curious one in an economical point of view. It recognizes a Spanish currency as generally prevalent in the American Plantations, and offers the means of small change in terms of the Spanish mint."

*Humphreys*—[In a later publication than that previously cited] "In the reign of James II, a tin piece was issued for the American Plantations, where the Spanish dollar chiefly circulated, with its parts, reals and half-reals. The English coin was intended to pass as twenty-four to the real . . ."

*Burgess*—"The 'Plantation' pewter half-pennies of James II were struck especially for use in Virginia." No authority, however, is given for this statement, and none of the other writers mention Virginia in connection with this coin.

*Del Mar*—"Worse still were the tin coins struck for the American plantations by James II, 1685-88, of which 192 were ordered to pass for a Spanish peso, or 24 to the real de plata."

It has been necessary to go to considerable length in the citation of authorities inasmuch as the conclusion about to be reached is contrary to the view expressed by Crosby. In deference to his vast knowledge of this subject one might hesitate to point to an error in his work, but many of the above quotations are from books written subsequent to his, and considering the extensive field covered in his book, it is surprising to find so few errors.

On reliable authority, therefore, it may be said that the Plantation Halfpenny was issued for the American colonies and that it had no especial relation to either Florida or Virginia. This coin, the first authorized *English* money coined especially for general circulation in the colonies, proved that an English sovereign recognized the prevalence of Spanish currency in the American plantations to the extent of adopting a Spanish denomination. As will be shown later, the silver coinage of the Boston Mint antedates the James II piece and had the implied, but not the express, sanction of the Crown.

### THE ELEPHANT TOKENS

The three tokens hereafter described made their appearance in 1694 during the reign of William and Mary, and each bears a likeness of an elephant on the obverse. Because of the elephant's size, strength, and usefulness to mankind, it has been portrayed on coins and gems in many countries since ancient times. The purpose for which



these pieces were struck is unknown, but the better view appears to be that they are tokens since they were apparently struck in London as a private speculation, and did not have extensive circulation as money.

The Carolina Token has on the obverse an elephant, standing, facing left, and on the reverse the inscription GOD : PRESERVE : CAROLINA : AND THE : LORDS : PROPRIETORS . 1694. On one reverse die the word "proprietors" is spelled PROPRIETERS, and the tokens issuing from this die are extremely rare. Being struck on copper planchets of varying thickness, the tokens weigh from 130 to 162 grains and are from size 17 to 18½.





The New England Token has an elephant on the obverse, standing, facing left, and on the reverse the inscription GOD : PRESERVE : NEW : ENGLAND . 1694 : Their size is 18 and their weight ranges from 133 to 236 grains. Both the Carolina and New England Tokens are very rare.



The London Token has an elephant on the obverse, standing, facing left and on the reverse the inscription GOD : PRESERVE : \* LONDON : around the city arms. The die is thought to have been the work of Roettier. The token bears no date, is size 18, and weighs from 210 to 252 grains. Only conjectures have been made concerning the history of this piece: one that it was intended for the London Workhouse; another that it was intended as currency for Tangier, in Africa, but was not so used; and a third that the legend refers to the plague which was raging in London at the time it was struck and that the prayer was for preservation from that disease. The latter view does not seem logical, however, since like legends appear on the Carolina and the New England Tokens, each of which is dated 1694, and the plague visited London during 1664 and 1665, some 30 years prior to their issuance. The sword appearing in the shield of the City of London is St. Paul's emblem, the sword of his martyrdom, and not, as some have thought, the dagger with which Sir William Walworth, the Mayor of London, slew Wat Tyler.

There is no proof that the London Token had any connection whatsoever with the colonies, but because of its similarity to the Carolina and the New England Tokens [whose legends would indicate an association with our early history] it has been accepted as an early American token. One factor which might have influenced its popularity is its prevalence, enabling collectors of modest means to possess it. It is very probable that the London Token was created by "muling" the obverse die of the Carolina and New England Token with the reverse of another token bearing the shield of London.

The view has been expressed that the Carolina Token was intended for use by the Carolina Company, the New England Token by the New England Company, and the London Token by the London Company, in their respective enterprises in America, but no proof is offered to substantiate this view and the London Token makes no reference to the London "Company" but to the City of London.



## ROSA AMERICANA

The second authorized coinage for general circulation in the British American Colonies was struck during the reign of George I, and called "Rosa Americana" [The American Rose] from the legend appearing on the coins. These are now more popular than the James II pieces, probably because some of them are known to have been in circulation here, which was not necessarily true of the James II Halfpennies. William Wood, who obtained a patent to issue coins for both Ireland and the colonies, was born in 1671, and from 1692 to 1713 he resided at the Deanery, Wolverhampton. He was an iron founder and claimed to have discovered an alloy resembling brass which was suitable for coinage. The most colorful version of the manner in which Wood obtained his patent is that the Duchess of Kendal, King George's mistress, interceded with the King in his behalf while she and the King were traveling from Hamburg to England. Early in 1722 she received from the Earl of Sunderland a patent for coining copper money for Ireland, which she apparently sold to Wood for 10,000 pounds.



On July 12, 1722 Wood also obtained a fourteen-year patent to issue not to exceed 300 tons of coins for the colonies, or plantations as they were then known, of which 200 tons were to be coined during the first four years and not more than ten tons per annum during the succeeding ten years. He was to pay an annual rent to the Crown of 100 pounds and 200 pounds to the Clerk Comptroller. The material for the coinage of the American pieces was a mixture called Bath metal. Twenty ounces of this metal was composed of 1 pennyweight silver; 4 ounces 19 pennyweight tuta-naigne; and 15 ounces of brass. Sixteen ounces of the metal were to be coined into 30 twopence pieces, 60 pence, or 120 halfpence.

The regular issues of the Rosa Americana coins were during the years 1722 and



1723. A piece struck in 1724, and another in 1733, subsequent to Wood's death, were doubtless patterns. The dies of the regular issues were engraved by Lammas, Harold, and Standbroke, and the coinage took place at the French Change, Hogg Lane, Seven Dials, and also at Bristol. Heated blanks of the metal were struck by releasing an elevated die, and this accounts for the peculiar burned or scorched appearance of some pieces. The obverse of all the regular issues, except the pattern pieces, has a fine portrait of George I facing to the right. The 1733 pattern piece was appar-



ently issued by the successors to Wood's patent, and bears a portrait of George II facing left. The reverse of all the regular issues bear a rose, either crowned or uncrowned, and the legend "ROSA AMERICANA" [or "ROSA AMERI."—which appears on two varieties of the dated 1722 halfpence] and "UTILE DULCI" [The Useful with the Pleasant].



In addition to the dated twopence, pence, and halfpence of 1722 and 1723, a twopence was issued bearing no date. A difference in punctuation, slight changes in the wording of the king's title, the substitution of the latter "V" for the letter "U," and similar minor differences in the dies, account for the large number of varieties of this series, the details of which are of interest to but few collectors.



Roses have appeared on coins issued by a number of English kings, as well as on many English tokens. Although Henry III's Queen, Eleanor of Provence, first introduced the rose into English heraldry, the popularity of this design apparently dates back to the minor wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the white rose being the emblem of the former, and the red of the latter. The rose design on the Rosa Americana coins is almost identical with that appearing in English heraldry,



where its use in later years denoted the seventh son of a family. Also, the rose surmounted by the crown was used as a badge of the servants, retainers, and followers of the kings of England who, being beneath the rank of gentlemen, had no right to armorial bearings.

Although some writers attribute the appearance of the rose on Wood's American coinage to the abundance of beautiful wild roses in the New World, it is possible



that it was employed to denote the loyalty and servility of the King's subjects. If this had been known by the colonists, the coins would undoubtedly have been less popular in America.

The weights of individual Rosa Americana pieces of the same denomination differ greatly. For example, the following are the weights of a group of coins examined by Mr. Philip Nelson:

Twopence .....	121 to 290 grains.
Pence .....	26 to 128 grains.
Halfpence .....	62 to 70 grains.

This variance was no doubt one reason for the unfavorable reception of the coins in the colonies, although the primary reason was that the metal from which they were made was thought to be much inferior to copper. One English writer states that Wood "had the conscience to make 13 shillings out of 1 pound of brass" in this enterprise, and that "this money they rejected in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland."<sup>17</sup> The full significance of the latter statement can be better appreciated after a study of the Wood's Irish Series.

WOOD'S IRISH SERIES

The patent which William Wood obtained in 1722 to make copper coins for Ireland was for fourteen years and gave him the sole privilege of coining not to exceed 360 tons of halfpence and farthings—thirty pence to be coined from one pound avoirdupois. He was to pay the sum of 800 pounds annually to the Crown and 200 pounds to the Clerk Comptroller. The patent was issued without reference to the Irish Privy Council or the Lord Lieutenant, the significance of which appears later.



The dies for the Irish coins are believed to have been engraved by the same artists who prepared them for the Rosa Americanas. They were issued during the years 1722, 1723, and 1724, the obverse bearing a portrait of George I similar to the Rosa Americana coins; the reverse, a seated figure of Hibernia leaning on a harp and holding a palm branch in her right hand.



Owing to the discrepancies in the weight of individual specimens and to the resentment because the Irish authorities were not consulted concerning Wood's patent, these coins met with great opposition in Ireland and Wood surrendered his patent in 1725. Their final rejection in Ireland was hastened by the efforts of Jonathan Swift who, in his *Drapier Letters*, fanned the flame of opposition to them.

<sup>17</sup> Outerbridge, p. 11.



Large quantities of these coins were sent to America as a speculation. Apparently they were not well received, although as late as 1861 they were found in circulation here.

### VOCE POPULI

While Irish coins are being described, the Voce Populi [By the Voice of the People] Halfpenny and Farthing should be considered. They were issued in 1760 and are thought to have been struck at the Tower in London and sent to Ireland for circulation. From the absence of official records concerning them it seems probable that they were struck as a private enterprise, an inference which is substantiated by the story that a society of Irish gentlemen applied for and were granted leave to coin halfpence.



Both the halfpenny and farthing, the latter of which is rather scarce, have on the obverse a bust of a man said by some to be King George, and by others to be Hely Hutchinson. The resemblance to either George II, or his successor George III who became King in 1760, is indeed slight. The legend around the bust is VOCE [sometimes spelled VOOE] POPULI. On the reverse are a woman seated, facing left, a harp on the right, the word HIBERNIA, and the date, 1760.

Little information concerning their circulation is available, although it has been said that some were circulated in the American colonies as well as in Ireland.

### FRENCH COLONIAL COINAGE

France was possibly the first foreign country to issue copper coins for circulation in America. In 1721, during the reign of Louis XV, the Paris Mint sent over a quantity of copper sous to be used in Louisiana to pay the King's troops. The next year a similar coin was struck, bearing the date 1722.



The above pieces are described as follows:

#### Obverse

*Device*—Two L's [Initial of King Louis XV] crossed diagonally—surmounted by a crown.

*Legend*— . BENEDICTUM . SIT . NOMEN . DOMINI . [Blessed Be The Name Of The Lord].

Reverse

Legend—COLONIES FRANCOISES [French Colonies].

In exergue—1721 or 1722 with an H beneath.

After 1722 there were no further issues until 1767 when the coin was enlarged and the metal reduced in weight. These coins were of very good brass.



A description of this issue follows:

Obverse

Device—Two sceptered fleurs crossed—the letters A in the center, L. at the left, and the Roman numerals XV at the right.

Legend—COLONIES FRANCOISES.

Reverse

Device—A laurel wreath encircling three fleurs-de-lis, surmounted by a crown.

Legend—BENEDICTUM SIT NOMEN DOMINI [Followed by an ornamental cross] 1767.

Size—18. Weight—206.

The reverse of some coins of the 1767 issue bears a counterstamp, consisting of an oval ring of dots enclosing the letters R F, approximately in the center of the wreath. Dickeson expressed the opinion that the letters might refer to Royal Favor, but without citing the basis for his conclusion.

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\* Contains excellent descriptions and plates of different varieties of this series.



## The Coinage of Charles and Johanna for Spanish Colonial America — 1536-1556

By R. I. NESMITH

### The So-called Silver Coins of Santo Domingo

Although the copper coins bearing S-P on one side and F on the other [Santo Domingo type], are not rare, the writer has been able to trace records of only seventeen silver coins with similar initials. There are four pieces which have been illustrated of 10 reales, seven pieces of four reales recorded, four pieces of two reales, and three pieces of 1 real known. No pieces of eight reales or of  $\frac{1}{2}$  real are known and the existence of the 8 reales is doubted.

The coins are similar in some respects to the early type of Charles and Johanna coins from the Mexico City mint previously described in this series of articles. On the obverse they show the shield with lions, castles and pomegranate [for Leon, Castile and Granada]. The crown over shield is similar to the crown on some of the Ferdinand and Isabella pieces. On at least five of the known pieces, the lions and castles have been transposed and appear in quarters opposite to the usual positions on the shield. That is, the lions occupy the upper left and lower right quarters, and the castles the upper right and lower left positions. The letter "F" and Roman numerals for value appear at sides of shield.

The reverse has the pillars of Hercules, crowned, with no waves beneath and a ribbon behind the pillars bearing "PLVS" in whole or in part. The initials "S" and "P" appear at the sides near ends of the ribbon.

The legends read "CAROLVS ET IHOANA REGIS ISPANIA ET INDIARVM" in varied forms and type

faces. Either Roman or Gothic type is used and sometimes a mixture of both. Inverted "V"s are now and then used for "A"s. An "S" may be reversed. A Gothic "D" may be used upside down in place of an "E" or laid down flat for an "M". Almost, if not every example is different in spelling, style of lettering and in the designs of the stops between words.

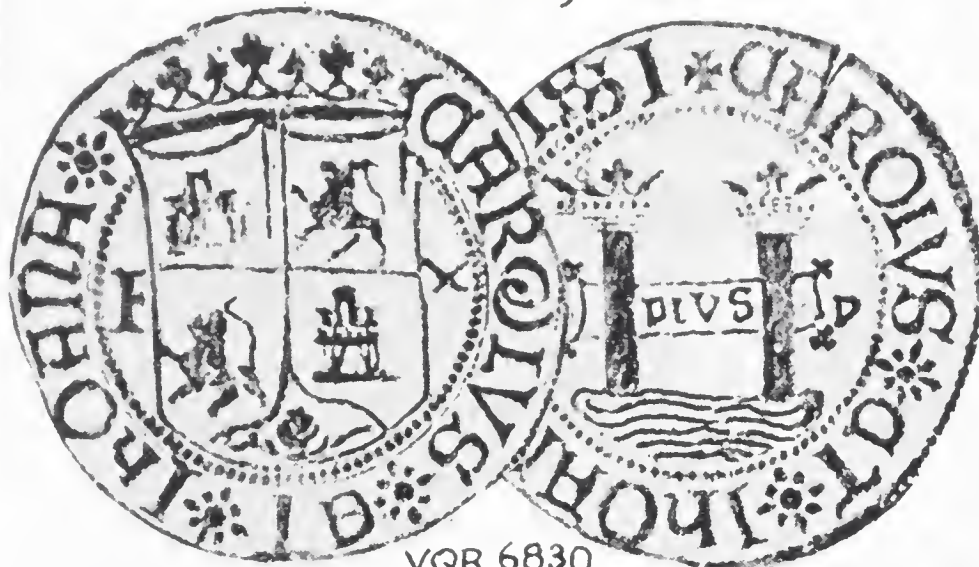
The coins look to the writer as if punches were assembled and dies made by workmen handicapped by not having the proper punches, and if they were passed by an official examiner to circulate as coins of the crown, he must have had some explaining to do to the authorities for their imperfections. They are well struck, round coins however, and their scarcity and imperfections make them a fascinating study. Their source is still doubtful at this writing, over 380 years since they could have been struck, [unless they are forgeries] and no one to my knowledge has questioned their genuineness.

It is even doubtful that a mint existed in the Island of Hispaniola [or Santo Domingo], in Spanish Colonial days. Medina on page 119, says that such a mint did operate, but his information was taken from Ley I, Titulo XXVII, Libro IV, Archives of the Indies, which he admits in footnote No. 10 is wrong, and that the information was added later. The Royal decree of May 11, 1535 does not mention Santo Domingo, neither did it include the establishing of mints at Santa Fe del Nuevo Reyno de Granada and at the Imperial Village of Potosi, as quoted by Medina.





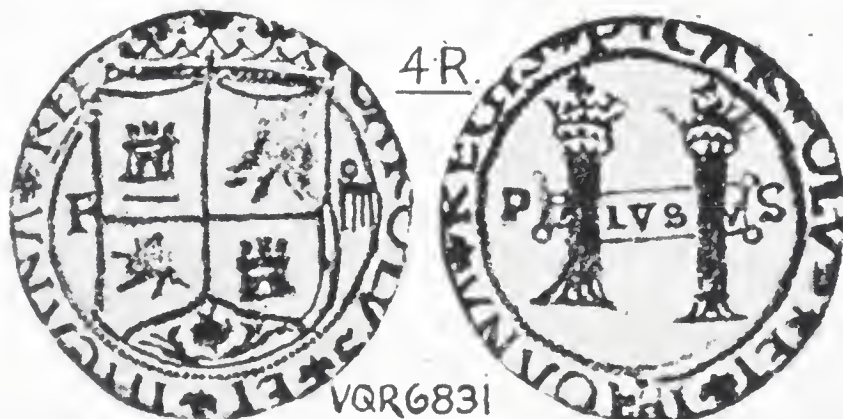
VQR 6829



VQR 6830



CCJ FEB. 1880



VQR 6831



G 4627

## The 10 Reales Pieces

The first appearance in print of a coin with these markings seems to have been a woodcut on a broadside published by Kornelis van Alkemade in Holland in 1633 in instructions to money changers. Heiss reproduces this woodcut with a note that it is probably incorrect. The appearance of this engraving in 1633 would lead one to believe that these coins [of 10 reales] were fairly common and current in the Low Countries before this date.

Vidal Quadras shows rubbings of two of these large coins in the catalog of his collection [Nos. 6829 and 6830] which are more to be trusted as correct than the woodcut mentioned. J. C. Brevoort writing in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in Jan. 1885 shows another engraving from the *Coin Collector's Journal* of Feb. 1880 and says at that time the coin belonged to a Mr. Burhans of Greenville, N. J., but the coin had been sold before 1885 and could not be located. I have heard of only one other similar coin which a New York dealer tells me he sold in 1937 to a foreign buyer. No copy of these 10 reales pieces has been located in the United States to date by the author.

## The 4 Reales Pieces

Vidal Quadras No. 6831.

Obv. "CAROLVS ET IHOANA RE" F-III.

Rev. "CAR OLVS ET IHOANA REGIS E [or F]" P-S.

Roman letters. Inverted "V"s used for "A"s on both sides. A leaf used between words. This rubbing is reprinted in Medina as No. 131, in Vives on Plate 2, and in Gutttag Catalog.

Gutttag Coll. No. 4627. 4 r.

Obv. "CAROLVS \* ET \* IHOANA" F-III.

Rev. "REGIS \* ISPANIA \* INDIA \* RV \* N" S-P.

Castles and lions are in opposite corners than usual. Inverted "V"s are used for "A"s on obverse only. The "S"s on both sides are backwards. Four petaled motif between words. Now in A. Per pall Collection.



Gutttag Coll. No. 4628. 4 r.

Obv. "CAR \* OLVS \* ET \* YO-  
HANAR" F-III.

Rev. "CAR \* OLVS \* ET \* IHO-  
ANA \* REGIS E" P-S.

Roman letters. Last "A" on obverse and  
"A"s on reverse are inverted "V"s.  
Leaves between words. Now in Am.  
Numis. So. Collection.

Wayte Raymond Coll. 4 r.

Obv. "CAR \* OLVS \* ET \* IO \*  
AN \* NA : " F-III.

Rev. "REGIS : ISPANIARUM :  
ET : INDIAR : UN" S-P.

Gothic letters. Gothic D upsidedown used  
for E. D laid flat used for M. Design  
like a crab between words on obv. and  
pairs of open dots : between words on  
rev. Lions and castles in opposite of  
usual positions.

Dr. C. A. Perera Coll. 4 r.

Wayte Raymond Coll.

Obv. "CRAROLUS ET IHOA :  
N" F-III.

Rev. "CRAROLUS ET IHOANA  
REG : " P-S.

All Gothic letters. Open dots in groups  
of 4 between words. Lions and castles  
in reversed positions. The only coin in  
series of which two from same die have  
been found.

Ulex Coll. No. 3945. 4 r.

Not described except as P-S. See VQR.  
6881 [under Sevilla]. This might be  
Gutttag 4627 or one of the Raymond  
pieces above.

## The 2 Reales Pieces

Vidal Quadras No. 6832. 2 r.

Obv. "CAR : : . OLUS : : . ET  
: : IOANNA" E-II [sic].

Rev. "REGIS : ISPANIARVM :  
ET : INDIARV" S-P.

All Gothic letters. Two S's on reverse  
backwards. A "D" laid flat serves for  
an "M" as on one of the 4 r. pieces.  
Groups of open dots used between words.  
Lions and castles in opposite to usual  
quarters.

Vidal Quadras No. 6833. 2 r.

Obv. "CAR : . OLVS : : ET : .  
IOHANA" F-II.

Rev. same legend repeated.

Not illustrated in VDQ catalog.

Vidal Quadras No. 6834. 2 r.

Obv. "CAROLVS : : ET : : IHO-  
ANA" F-II.

Rev. " : EGISIS : : PAMIA IM-  
DIARO" S-P.

Mixed Roman and Gothic letters.  
Two of the "S"s on rev. backwards.

Gutttag. No. 4629. 2 r.

Obv. "CAROLVS ET IYOA NA"  
F-II.

Rev. "CAROLVS ET IHOANA  
... IS P" S-P.

In Am. Numis. So. Lettering on obv.  
Roman style. Double trefoils between  
words. Lettering on rev. is Gothic.  
Solid triangles between words. Lions  
and castles in opposite quarters than  
usual.



4 R.



G 4628



WR



WR

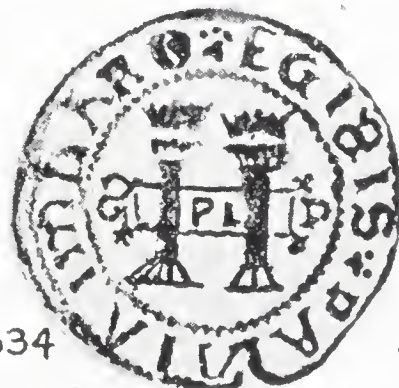


2 R.

VQR 6832



VQR 6834



G 4629





Both of the mints at Granada and Potosi had not been founded in 1535 and only became the sites of mints many years later.

Dr. A. F. Pradeau, the outstanding authority on Colonial Spanish coinages states, "Upon reading the whole chapter on the Santo Domingo mint as written by Medina, one finds very little authentic information. Almost all of it is hearsay, or documents written 35 years later. One fact stands out like a sore thumb and that is, that the Santo Domingo Royal Audience, writing on April 11, 1552, states that there *was no mint there*.

"The fact that a royal decree was issued on April 24, 1544 instituting regulations for a mint in Santo Domingo; and another on May 13th, 1544, ordering that the weight, fineness and values of such coinage be the same as in Spain, does not necessarily constitute or corroborate that a mint was actually functioning there. Statements of witnesses clearly define the condition of the island in which only copper currency was in circulation. This copper currency had been made by the million at the Sevilla mint, or at any mint that the concessionaire Lope Perez de Maldonado saw fit to employ. Records show that as early as 1506, the Sevilla mint was sending silver and copper currency to Santo Domingo. [Medina, p. 35, note 3; and page 116, paragraph 5.]"

Vidal Quadras owned six of these coins and believed that they were coined in Seville, basing his opinion on the letter "S" which is on all of them. The compiler of his catalog in 1892, says however that he could not accept under any circumstances the idea that the mint at Seville, which struck such a number of coins of perfect engraving in the time of the Catholic Kings, could have coined during the reign of Charles and Johanna, pieces of such barbaric style and crude workmanship as this series. Therefore he

did not doubt that the series were struck in America, either in Mexico or some other primitive mint unknown to him.

If one accepts the coppers with S-P and F as being for Santo Domingo it would appear to the writer that this silver coinage was also made for Santo Domingo. In the face of so much conflicting evidence the writer is only sure of one item. He has at least seen seven of the seventeen known, and hopes that light may some day be thrown on the series to solve an interesting numismatic mystery.

### The 1 Real Pieces

Gutttag No. 4629a. 1 r.

Obv. "CAROLVS ET IHOAN"  
no F or value.

Rev. "CAR OLVS ET IHOAN  
ARE" S-P.

This piece is also now in the A.N.S. museum. Lettering is generally Gothic with leaves between words. Lions and castles are again in the opposite to usual quarters of shield.



Don Antonio Vives, Madrid 1897.  
1 r. No. 4.

No mention of where this was taken from.

Ulex Coll. No. 3946. 1 r.

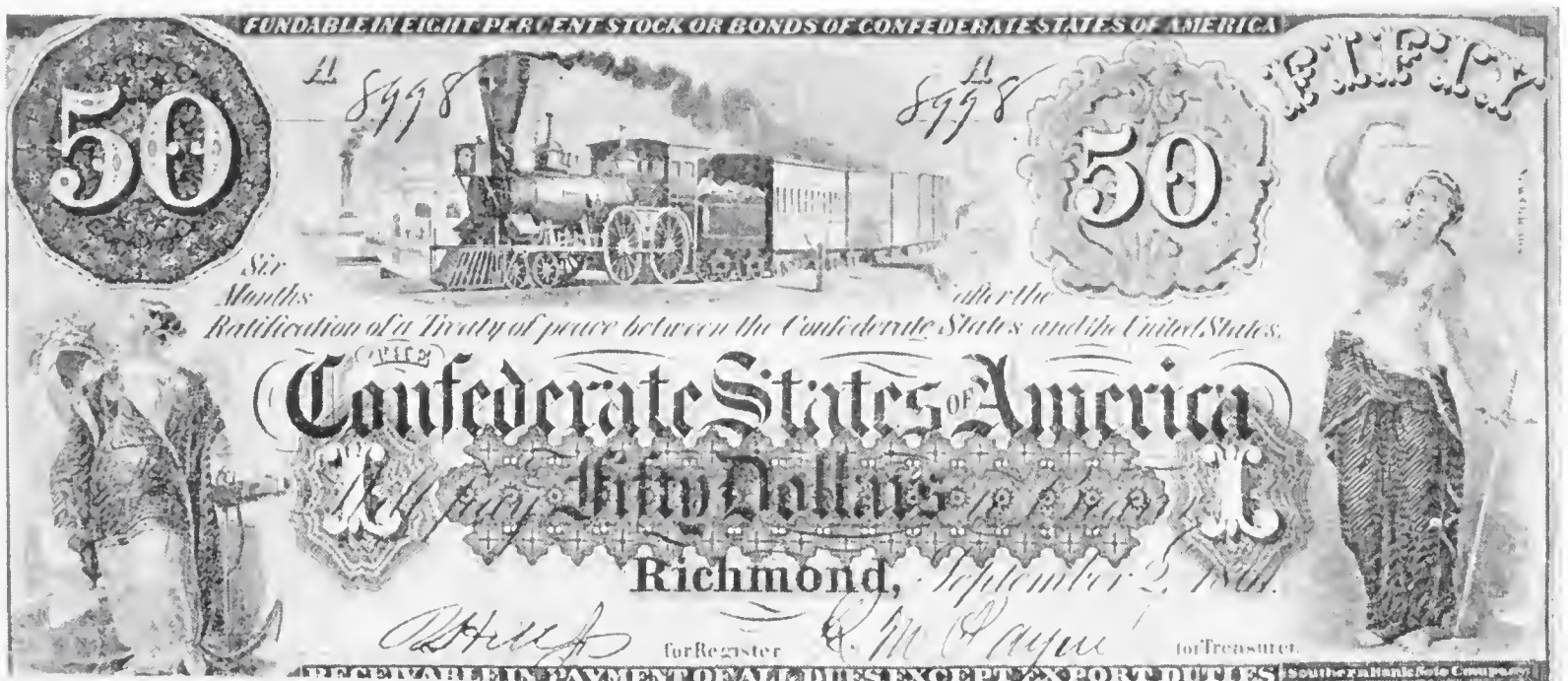
Sold in 1908.

Not described except S-L-P and see VQR 6832.

Of course the writer does not know but what this might be the Gutttag piece 4629a.



## CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



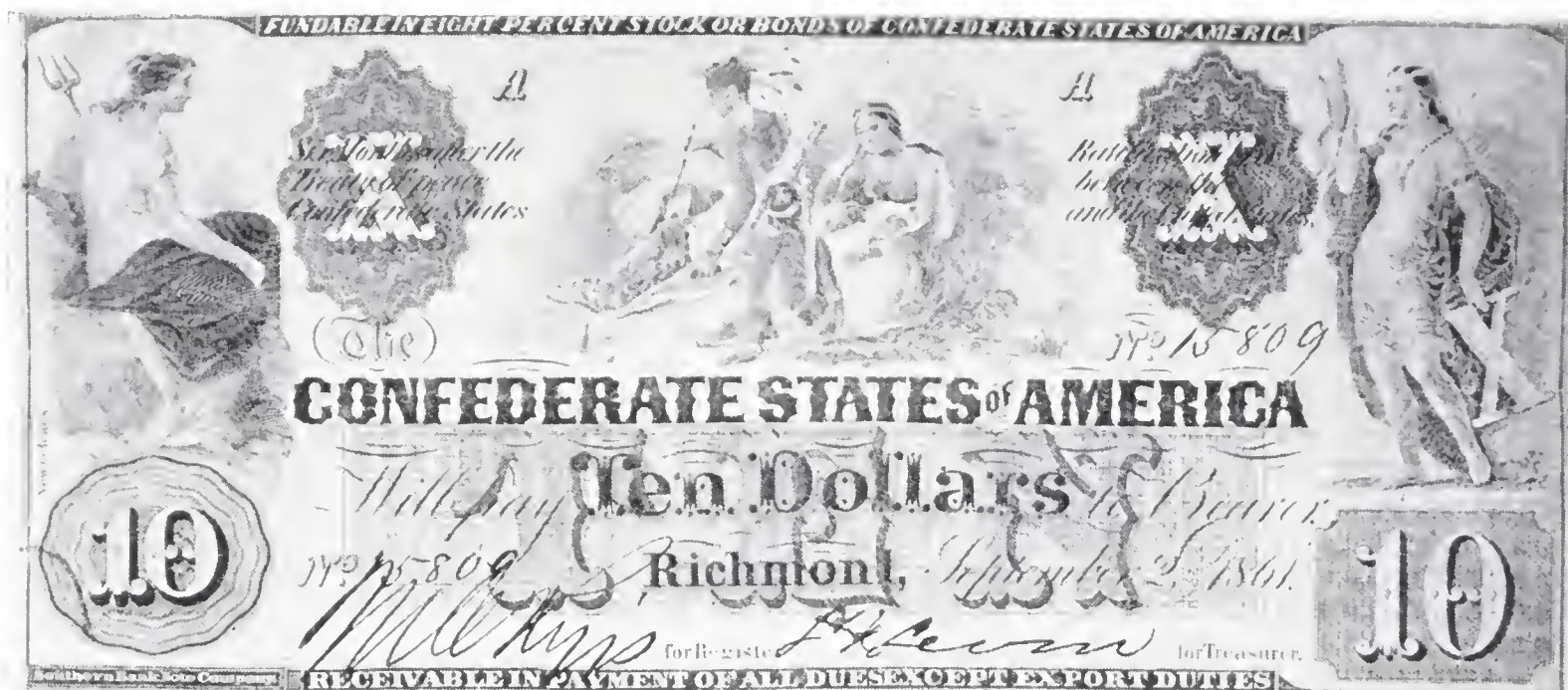
### FOURTH ISSUE—September 2, 1861

Engraved by Southern Bank Note Co., New Orleans, La.

- 15 \$50 Train of cars c., Ceres l., Justice r. Black and red.  
21 \$20 Female kneeling beside globe, Liberty l., blacksmith r. Three 20's in red.



## CONFEDERATE NOTES



September 2, 1861—Continued

Engraved by Southern Bank Note Co., New Orleans, La.

- 25 \$10 Group of Indians c., female with trident l., female r. carrying X. Values in red.
- 31 \$5 Group of females c., Minerva at l., Washington statue r. Values in red.



## WAR vs. NUMISMATICS

The Army recognizes the importance of hobbies by listing them on the qualification cards of the men and women in the service. However, travel restrictions, temporary absence of members, and long hours of war work, necessarily impair attendance at numismatic gatherings. Are there any encouraging signs to be found with which to offset this temporary interference by the destructive influence of war?

There are several indications that Victory will be followed by a substantial increase of interest in all hobbies, especially in coin and stamp collecting. It might be well to analyze some of the various conditions which lead to this conclusion.

In the first place, the globular character of the war is broadening the horizon for millions of men and women, some of whom are in the armed forces and others who are interested in them, such as relatives, sweethearts and friends. What yesterday was a meaningless geographic name is today a real place peopled by live and interesting human beings whose fate and welfare are closely interwoven with our own. Old school geographies are taken out of the attic, dusted off, and used to trace romantic voyages all over the world.

To consider a concrete example we will take the case of William Smith, a country youth who normally would never hope to get beyond the borders of his home state. He finds himself in the Army and, after completing his prescribed training, he is put on board a ship which is destined for a foreign port. To prepare him for his mission the Army has supplied him with a well-written, illustrated booklet, which describes the country he is about to visit with particular emphasis on the customs of the inhabitants so that he will know what is

*taboo*. These booklets also describe the local currency system, and some contain illustrations of the current coins. Private Smith can also obtain one of the many booklets in the Language Guide series from which he can learn enough simple phrases and sentences in the native language to make his visit more pleasant, comfortable, and successful.

The Smithsonian Institute has published a series called the "Smithsonian Institute War Background Studies" which are also available to him through the ship and camp libraries. These consist of comprehensive studies of the various countries where our troops are or may later be stationed with particular attention to the history and habits of the inhabitants. They are beautifully illustrated and will be eagerly sought by numismatists after the war.

After studying these authorities, and living for a time among the inhabitants of these distant lands, Private Smith would have to be entirely devoid of curiosity if he did not desire to learn even more about the strange customs of these and neighboring peoples, and while in this inquisitive condition he would be a fit subject to be infected by the bite of the coin or stamp collecting bug.

Secondly, war with its compulsory travel, encourages the development of the national American trait of souvenir collecting, and most of the persons serving overseas will return with a few coins and bits of paper currency from foreign countries. The "short snorter" fad of collecting autographs on paper currency, including that of various foreign countries, will likewise increase interest in collecting paper money.

Thirdly, interest in the numerous insignia, ribbons and medals of our country, and of our allies, will doubtless result in a number of new medal col-

lectors and these will become interested in heraldry and later in the collection and study of coins.

So much for the direct affects of war. What are its indirect influences on numismatics? We are all well aware of the fact that every war intensifies love for country because we learn to appreciate the great men in our country's history who contributed their blood and sweat so that we might live in a free country when we ourselves are required to make sacrifices to retain that freedom. We call this new or reborn love for country patriotism. Naturally it increases our interest in things American and encourages us to seek out and to cherish reminders of our earlier days.

We have greatly expanded our production even though millions of men and women are absent in the military service. After Peace has been won and they have

returned, any industrial readjustment to spread employment must necessarily include the establishment of shorter working days and weeks. This will mean more time for hobbies.

We should now prepare to receive new collectors by studying ways and means of helping them. The chaotic economic condition in postwar Europe will no doubt result in many splendid coin and medal collections being offered for sale in the American markets. However, it takes more than time, financial means, and available material to build up a really worth while collection. Old timers who have spent years studying certain phases of numismatics should start now putting their material into shape for publication and numismatic societies should plan interesting and instructive programs with special attention to the needs of the beginner.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of May, 1944.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars .....	\$2,310,000.00	.....	.....
Quarter dollars .....	4,411,000.00	.....	.....
Dimes .....	2,682,000.00	\$2,135,000.00	\$1,240,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces .....	680,200.00	42,500.00	107,500.00
One-cent bronze .....	1,043,160.00	408,000.00	461,000.00

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of June, 1944.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars .....	\$2,398,000.00	.....	.....
Quarter dollars .....	3,122,000.00	.....	.....
Dimes .....	2,013,000.00	.....	\$326,200.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces .....	1,276,350.00	.....	8,300.00
One-cent bronze .....	1,258,230.00	\$800,000.00	464,000.00



# BOOK REVIEW

By H. F. BOWKER

CHINESE IMPERIAL NAMES. *A finding list of era and personal names on Chinese imperial coins.* By Howard D. Gibbs, New York, 1944. 54 pp. \$3.75

Since the announcement of the ensuing publication of this volume was noted last year we have been looking forward to its appearance, its publisher having announced it as an "important work, the release of which would substantially contribute to the knowledge of the student as well as the convenience of the collector." Its belated arrival is a sad let-down. While of excellent format, tastily bound in a simulated oriental style and enclosed in a cardboard slip case, its contents fall far short of its prepublication publicity, as it is merely a poorly done reprinting of material which has been presented in better forms elsewhere at least a score of times. It appears to be an offset reprinting of a manuscript which we listed as item 281 of "A Numismatic Bibliography of the Far East under the title "Round coins of China from the beginning of the Tang dynasty, A.D. 618, to the end of the China dynasty, A.D. 1911."

Our principal criticism of its text is confined to the inferior reproductions of the truly beautiful and artistic characters which are to be found on the coins of China. The Chinese characters, or ideographs, give us one of the most beautiful forms of writing the world has ever known and those found on Chinese coins are outstanding examples of these

art forms. Every character is a picture, and these pictures, unlike those which hang in art collections, are not the work of a single artist, but of a long succession of scholars and calligraphers extending from the dawn of history. They consist of a fixed number of strokes set down in a special manner in which the finished product has a pleasing and proper sense of balance and proportion. This is entirely lacking in the present reproductions, which do not even approximate any known style of writing and least of all the inscriptions found on the coins. This is due to an entire lack of appreciation by the one who "copied" the characters of what they are and what they represent. We reject the author's statement attributing this crudeness of the drawings to the fact that were "copied" from cast coins. Many of the characters found on Chinese coins were written by famous calligraphers and all were drawn by scholars and artists. They are outstanding examples of the variations to be found in use during the past fifteen centuries and surely such works as these are worthy of something more than the perfunctory treatment they have received in this volume.

Mr. Gibb's romanization leaves much to be desired as he has entirely omitted any indication of the aspirates. There is nothing in its pages which was not better set down in Mr. Holger Jorgensen's "Old Coins of China, A guide to their identification," which was reviewed in these pages last March.

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